

The Washington Times

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THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915.

GOOD SENSE, IF NOT GOOD LAW

The ruling of Judge Andrews in the Barnes-Roosevelt suit that the defendant need not prove pecuniary corruption to justify his alleged libelous article was sound sense and a most important ruling from the point of view of sound public policy.

Whether or not our bipartisan bosses make out-and-out alliances for pecuniary profit, there is not a State that has not suffered grave detriment by reason of such alliances. These bosses do stand together. They do throw their votes to one another. They do have their understandings and each does have his own preserve. When it is a question of their own interests they do work together against the public interests.

When a newspaper or a public man denounces them for their activity in thwarting the public will and is dragged into court to justify the charge, enough is proved when the fact of the alliance is substantiated and that it is improper and inimical to the public welfare.

Few bosses can be caught with the goods. It would be a sad day for wholesome criticism of both bosses and the recent public officials whom bosses control if courts stuck their heads into law books and refused to take cognizance of the broad issues actually involved in such controversies.

GETTING DERNBURG OUT

Some voices are asking, either in real or in mock perplexity, how this Government, now that it wants to get that noisy nuisance and acute menace, Dernburg, out of the country, can do so if Berlin doesn't do the thing for us. Well, this newspaper, which expressed the first demand that Dernburg be put out, can give assurance that there will be no difficulty or embarrassment in shipping him off, bag and baggage.

Either Dernburg is here on a special mission from the Berlin government, as everybody knows he is, or he is here on his own hook. If he is here under writ from Berlin no more than a hint to the imperial foreign office will be needed to get him recalled immediately.

If the Berlin foreign office, so far as concerns his official representation of it, washes its hands of Dernburg, then he can be sent off under the ordinary laws and practices of the United States applying to undesirable aliens coming here to settle or temporarily here to do mischief, when they are criminal, insane or otherwise dangerous to our institutions and affairs.

In the whole United States nobody has been more undesirable during recent months than Dernburg. Indeed, until the destruction of the Lusitania and the murder in her of American men, women and children there was scarcely anywhere on the face of the earth a greater danger to the peace and security of our nation than this man Dernburg, among us here, in our own national family, conspiring and carrying out violations of neutrality, inciting part of our population to sedition against the United States Government, and insulting the American people all the while he was injuring them with every means at his command.

But, for the matter of that, Dernburg, not waiting for deportation, will jump quickly enough and far enough whenever he gets the word to go.

CHILE AND GERMANY

From an unexpected quarter comes the story of one more complication brought about through the operations of German diplomacy. British cruisers sank the German cruiser Dresden two months ago in the territorial waters of Chile, and Chile protested to London. The facts being ascertained, London made an unconditional apology, which was accepted. But this didn't satisfy Germany, which wanted more, though it is not very obvious what more she could have expected.

In her zeal to force a blood-and-iron policy on Chile, Germany indulged expressions which the Chilean government regards as insulting; and now comes the story that the Chilean government has peremptorily demanded that Germany withdraw and apologize for these, with a pointedly stated alternative that Chile will be compelled to take "such action as may appear best to fit the circumstances," also, that a time limit for reply has been named by Chile.

Our German friends are by way of discovering, what the United States has on several occasions learned, that these Chileans are an

extremely self-respecting lot of folks, and quick on the trigger. No nation in the world has a more creditable record of protecting its sovereign rights to the limit of the last resort, than little Chile. It has always entertained a theory that sovereignty is sovereignty, and that the sovereignty of a little power speaks in exactly the same terms as that of a great power. It is not apparent just how Chile and Germany would fight each other; the moon attacking Mars would have about as good a chance to establish a line of effective action. But that detail is not likely to worry Chile, if she guesses that it is up to her to get into the war.

THE WARFARE IN THE EAST

Out of the mass of conflicting reports from German, Russian and Austrian sources, it is difficult to construct any very satisfying view of the developments in the great campaign in the eastern theater of war. But the advices received this week are distinctly qualifying to the Austro-German claims that a complete and overwhelming victory has been achieved. It is apparent that one wing of the Russian army has suffered a reverse, probably a severe one, and that it has been compelled to retire some distance.

But on the other hand the more southerly flank of the Russian advance is reported making substantial gains; it is as if the whole long battle line were swinging on a pivot. Russian information, which has been candid in admitting the reverse of the imperial army both in this movement and on previous occasions, now insists that the retirement of their right wing has been pretty well concluded and that lines have been formed in positions that strongly guard the Carpathian passes. The Swiss press has information that the great drive of the Austro-Germans cost them as high as 165,000 men, while the Russians place the figure at 100,000.

No matter what the exact status of this campaign may be at the moment, it has demonstrated the magnificent capability of German offense. It is now being explained that exactly as in their various operations in Poland and East Prussia, the German allies have advantaged themselves by the use of their superior transportation system. Petrograd candidly admits this, declaring that the Germans and Austrians were able to mass thirteen divisions, about 312,000 men, on a sixteen-mile front near Krosno, while the Russians were unable to bring up anything like adequate force to meet this movement. The Russians in such dispatches as have thus far come through do not allude directly to the superiority of their enemies' facilities for moving troops in such great bodies; but a glance at the map makes plain that this is without much question the explanation.

When the dispositions were ready for this overwhelming smash, the Germans let loose first an artillery bombardment, which was followed by infantry attacks in greatly superior force, and the Russians were quickly driven back. It was a thoroughly successful movement; yet it does not appear decisively to have changed the position of the whole campaign; and the reasons begin to be apparent.

A disaster on a sixteen-mile section of a battle line that is hundreds of miles long, must be of extraordinary character if it shall expand its effects into the proportions of general disaster. The Germans are alleged to have brought into this eastern campaign one-ninth of their entire effective forces, and three-quarters of the Austrian power. Twenty infantry and nine cavalry divisions are said to have come from the Franco-Belgian front and several corps from the Serbian.

If such a supreme effort does not for the time being break the Russian movement into Austria, then indeed it must be set down that the German powers are at last so widely and intensely engaged that they begin to sight the end of the era of kiting military checks across central Europe. They have enjoyed the benefit of greatly superior transport; but transport will not avail for this kind of operations after the point shall have been reached when soldiers cannot be spared from one point to be moved to another. It would not be surprising if the revived offensive on the Franco-Belgian front, which is now reporting a resumption of successes for the allies, might very soon compel the retransfer of the forces recently taken east, in order to protect the western lines. In that event, unless the Russians shall have been driven out of Galicia and the mountain passes taken from them, a recrudescence of the Russian movement may be the result.

The war is settling down into a contest between splendid mobility, which is the advantage of the German forces, and superior numbers, which are beginning to tell for their benefit. There is no reason to believe that the present check to the Russians has been so effective as that administered to them long ago

at Tannenberg. Yet they recovered immediately and were on the offensive again before it was possible quite to realize the fact.

Weighing these elements, it becomes easy to understand why Italy feels that the psychological time has arrived for the "boot" to "kick in" to the war. Italy has two million men in perfect trim to campaign. Everything is ready for business. The Germans have pretty well exhausted the force of their latest drive without decisive results. They must presently send a heavy force back to the western front, leaving the Russians, whose numbers are being constantly increased, once more in superior force. If at this moment, then, Italy should break into the arena, and launch her splendid army against Austria, it seems impossible that the dual monarchy can for many weeks withstand the pressure. The probability of a great disaster is accentuated by the fact that Italy will hardly open hostilities alone; Roumania is fully expected to synchronize her entrance into the campaign with that of Italy; and thus ringed about by Russia, Roumania, Serbia and Italy, Austria would either collapse or call in such huge German reinforcements as would weaken the Franco-Belgian lines of the Kaiser and open the way for the crushing advance of the allies there.

The military effectiveness of the Russians under their Grand Duke Nicholas has been, to Germany, the most astonishing surprise of the war to date; and it is a good speculation that the failure to chop the Russians to pieces against the Carpathians is rated in Berlin as one of the most ominous signs displayed from the beginning of the war.

A DUTY TO OURSELVES

Not since the sinking of the Maine has the United States confronted so grave an international crisis as it does today.

Not since the affair of Venezuela has there been in this country so deep a regret for, earnest a wish to overcome, our deficiencies in military power and preparation.

A day may mean that we are directly involved in the greatest war that the world has ever seen.

Yet we have almost no army. Our navy is good, but inadequately supplied with necessities of war in many directions.

These things can be remedied only through action of the national legislature.

They require time. This is yet a Government of coordinated parts, and the legislature is quite a significant part.

It ought to be here, on the job, attending to the biggest piece of business that has been cut out for it in many a long day.

THE ATTITUDE OF LONDON

London has not approved the tone of the President's speech in Philadelphia, and, seizing from it the expression that there is such a thing as a nation being too proud to fight, has turned it into a by-word and a slur upon this country. It is derided in the music halls and plastered about the town, in a fashion highly offensive to this country.

Nothing can be gained by such a disposition of the British public and press. These are times in which mutual goodwill has need to be cultivated wherever there is seed and soil in which it has a chance to grow. No country's good sentiments are more important to Great Britain than the United States.

It is a dangerous business, this picking a single sentence out of such an important public utterance and, by segregating it from context and connection, giving it a significance that it does not deserve. It is dangerous, too, for public men to engage in phrase-making; for no man may be sure what phrase will be attributed the controlling significance in an important utterance. When politicians turn phrases for political use, and find themselves embarrassed by misconstruction and misapplication, the thing is accounted rather smart by their opponents, and the public merely smiles at the word-fencing. But in a time of grave international conditions it is dangerous business, liable to breed misunderstandings whose consequences may be of the most serious character.

In time of peace, prepare for more peace. Admiral Jellicoe realizes that victories on water must be won on water. Lot of jingoes become so hoarse shouting for war, that they can't speak above a whisper after it arrives.

The brotherhood of man is not altogether a chimera. In fact, the universe is acting like step-brothers even now.

Of course, when Lord Kitchener said the war would start on May 1, he wisely refrained from mentioning what year.

Neither Villa nor Obregon have lost any fleet units yet, even a row-boat being hard to sink with official proclamations.

MAIL BAG

(From The Times' Readers.)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper, must not exceed 100 words in length, and must be signed with name and address of the contributor. The Times of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington can argue most questions.

Porters Treat Non-Contributors Like Poor White Trash.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:—I am writing to you a letter about what Robert T. Lincoln, ex-president of the Pullman company and chairman of the board of directors, had to say about the porters on the Pullman cars, before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations.

I wish to call attention to the fact that the porters are being treated in a "tip" manner in self-defense, for when they do not "tip" them they are treated in an insulting manner. The porters are impolite and do not give respectful attention and are not really satisfied with a small "tip."

The "all wrong and should be corrected" company should be compelled to pay its porters living wages and to stop the "tip" system. It will pay the company in the end, for more people would use the Pullman cars.

I would like to know if you do not give them as much as a quarter, they treat you with contempt and make you feel as if you are "poor white trash" and have no right to be traveling on a Pullman.

Every "all wrong and should be corrected" company should be compelled to pay its porters living wages and to stop the "tip" system. It will pay the company in the end, for more people would use the Pullman cars.

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U. S. May Act Against Editors Who Approved Lusitania Slaughter

Department of Justice officials are considering action against newspaper editors in the United States who approved the slaughter of non-combatants on the Lusitania. Such persons may be liable to a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for a term of five years or both.

Officials are considering whether papers which have been in-temperate in approving the sinking of the vessel can be kept out of the mails under the provision of the penal code making it an offense to circulate "matter of a character intended to incite arson, murder or assassination." Some officials think the law might be so applied, but whether the Government at this time will seek to apply it is not disclosed.

ATTENTION OF THE EMBASSY.

In regard to Dr. Dernburg, the most authoritative information is that if any steps are taken in regard to him they will consist in advising the German embassy he is persona non grata, leaving it to the embassy to tone his utterances or to urge him to return to Germany.

Along with Dr. Dernburg's comments, which are construed as hardly less than threats against American ships in the war zone, the attention of the department of Justice has been called to instances in which American papers, printed in the English language, have approved the sinking of the Lusitania, with all that it involved, and have seemed to encourage repetition of that disaster. It is added that "some five or six" papers are in this group, and it is against them that officials believe a statute has been found that might be used effectively.

Section 211 of the Penal Code reads, in part: "Every . . . book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print, or other publication of an indecent character . . . is hereby declared to be non-mailable matter."

Then follows a prohibition against even receiving such matter through the mails, and it is added that the section ends with the new paragraph incorporated by Congress in 1911, as follows:

"And the term 'indecent' within the intent of this section shall include matter of a character tending to incite, arouse, or excite to the commission of any crime, or to the violation of any law, or to the commission of any act which is prohibited by any law of the United States."

CHURCH DIVIDED BY SPIRIT OVER WAR LOCAL HUNTERS TO SEEK SHOW HONORS

Germans Retreat With Dignity, Bible, and a Curtain After Clash With English.

NEW YORK, May 12.—English and Germans clashed in the Cornell Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Germans retreated with perfect dignity, carrying a Bible and a curtain, and determined to renew the attack today, when it is likely they will call on the civil courts to re-enforce them.

The German department of the church, of which the Rev. Joseph H. Baun is pastor, has been holding services on the ground floor at 4 p. m. Sunday. The English department, of which the Rev. James H. Lockwood is pastor, holds services on the second floor at 1 and 5 p. m.

There were 30 Germans in the congregation. A month ago the relations between the German and English departments became so strained that it was impossible for them to continue to worship under the same roof. The English seemed to have control and requested the German department to vacate by June 1.

"Thinking to outflank the English, the Germans decided to depart yesterday afternoon, and they were taken from the church. Then the quarrel started. The Rev. Mr. Baun came on a mission of peace, but men and women from the English department were hostile.

"Where are you going with that?" Mrs. Sulze told him, and he announced that nothing could be taken from the church. Then the quarrel started. The Rev. Mr. Baun came on a mission of peace, but men and women from the English department were hostile.

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BEAUTY CONTEST IS NARROWING DOWN

Only About Dozen Entrants Now Being Considered By Judges—Decision Near.

Another meeting of the judges in The Times' beauty contest is to be held this afternoon, and it is expected that the contest will have narrowed down to only a few beautiful Washington girls before the session ends. Although the judges have taken no one into their confidence regarding their work, it is understood that all photographs, except about a dozen, have been eliminated, and from this dozen the winner will be selected.

In order to give every girl a fair show, the closest scrutiny will be given the selected photographs, and a personal inspection of the entrant may be had in some instances.

The standing of the judges in the artistic world will be recognized when their names are announced. Every point is to be taken into consideration in judging the face of an entrant, and the winner will have the satisfaction of knowing that she underwent a thorough test.

On the other hand, the losers, and especially the few who remained in the contest until the last, may take consolation in the fact that some slight defect, probably not discernible except to the artistic eye, prevented her from receiving the prize. The journey which The Times will give the winner to the two expositions and Universal City, Cal.

Inasmuch as beauty is a gift of nature, and the field has been an open one, no girl need feel too deeply disappointed if nature was just a bit kinder to her neighbor.

At any rate, the winner will soon be known, and the judges are hurrying their difficult task. The Times hopes to announce the winner by tomorrow, the date upon which the judges will be ready to announce their decision, and when the decision is announced there remains nothing for the winner to do except make ready to take the wonderful trip, early in June, to the Golden West.

MANY EVENTS LISTED FOR CAPITAL TODAY

Meetings and Entertainments to Be Held in Every Section of City by Various Societies.

Today.
May festival, benefit of European war sufferers, at Washington, Baby Hospital, 200 Wisconsin avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Graduation exercises, at Eastern Star, 200 Columbia road, 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. Convention, American Federation of Arts, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Supper dance, red room, New Willard, 7 p. m. Meeting, Association of American Physicians, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Army, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Navy, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Marine Corps, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Geological Survey, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Interior, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of Agriculture, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of Commerce, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of Labor, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of Justice, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of State, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of War, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Navy, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Army, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Marine Corps, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Fish and Wildlife Service, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Geological Survey, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Interior, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Agriculture, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Commerce, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Labor, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Justice, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the State, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the War, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Navy, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Army, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Marine Corps, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Fish and Wildlife Service, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Geological Survey, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Interior, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Agriculture, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Commerce, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Labor, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Justice, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the State, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the War, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Navy, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Army, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Marine Corps, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Fish and Wildlife Service, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Geological Survey, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Meeting, United States Department of the Interior, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, 1